THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1831. NO. 21.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.
They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.
With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.
Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.
The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.
To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.
Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.
TERMS.
Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - - *per annum*, $130 40
Tuition in Music, - - - - 24
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 40
Oil Painting, - - - - 20
French, - - - - -
Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.
M OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.
Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.
Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that this name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.
Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.
Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.
Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.
Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.
Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.
Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guaranteed*.
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)
HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by *Sir Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

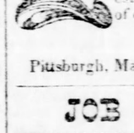
Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 45 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,
300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office Nov. 15.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to 2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to 3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to 2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to 2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00

FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.
☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831.—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.
☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.
S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,
ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.
Also, A large [illegible] of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August [illegible]—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,
NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:
20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

TO LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st'r
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831
☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

NEW, VALUABLE WORKS.

A MEMOIR OF SEBASTIAN CABOT—with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery: illustrated by Documents from the Rolls; now first published. By a Gentleman, formerly of Pittsburgh.
A Treatise on Mechanics, by the Rev. D Lardner; being No. 9 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia.
The Orations of Demosthenes: translated by Thomas Leland, D. D.; in two volumes; being Nos. 3 and 4 of the Family Classical Library.
History of Chronic Polisgmaries: in 2 volumes, 8vo.—by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.
Nov. 18, 1831.—4t

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.
Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
FITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.
S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.
Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.
It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

NEW EDITION OF GREGORY'S PRACTICE.—*HOGAN & CO.*, Booksellers, 73 Wood street, have just published the *third* edition of "Gregory's Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic" from the *Last London Edition*: with numerous additions and amendments. In two volumes 8vo.
HOGAN & CO. have also just received the following New Works:——*The Friend:* a Series of Essays, by S. T. Coleridge.——*Memoir of Sebastian Cabot.*——*Jacqueline of Holland;* by T. C. Grattan.——*Ford's Plays*, in 2 vols.——*Working Man's Companion*, vol. 2.——*T Moore's Life of Sir E. Fitzgerald*, 2 vols.——*Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative*, in 3 volumes, &c. &c. &c.
November 25—3t

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the Subscriber, on Friday night, 17th instant, DAVID L. MURDOCK, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter and Bellows Making Business. He is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high.—The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice, so that the subscriber may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, or giving him employment, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute to the full extent thereof. THOS. FINK.
Nov. 25, 1831.—3t

☞AN EXCELLENT CHANCE!!☜
Ten Drawn Ballots—60 No. Lottery.

24 TH CLASS UNION CANAL.—To be drawn December 3, 1831. 30,000, 20,000, 19,000, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars. In all cases, when a package is sold, a discount will be allowed, whether of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters. In this Lottery a package must draw one half, less the discount. Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be paid. Address the truly fortunate
S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The highest price given for GOLD of every description.
For sale, a few very superior HAVANNA SEGARS.—*Also*, PLAYING CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pack. November 22.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.
PRIZE LIST OF THE U. C. LOTTERY.
COOK again triumphant!'—Continuation of the most splendid and astonishing luck at the "Prize Selling Office."
I again have the pleasure to inform my patrons, that the usual success has attended adventurers who had the good fortune to purchase their tickets at the right place.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery.
Class No. 23, for 1831—Fortunate Nos.
56, 40, 18, 34, 2, 40, 21, 45, 57.
Numbers 18, 36, 48, the Grand Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! was sold to a gentleman from abroad: he purchased it at the counter in Pittsburgh, and is invited to call and receive the Cash.
There are several Splendid Schemes now before the public, to which I respectfully invite the attention of all adventurers. Orders from any part of the United States promply executed. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞Every description of Gold purchased at this Office. Nov. 25, 1831.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.
STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 3 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

LEAF TOBACCO.
22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st's

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Volume VIII.—Number 4.

CONTENTS.—Economical and Delicate Balance; Thorp's Improved Running Cap Spinner.
Franklin Institute.—Report of the Committee on Water Power: Papers respecting Explosions in Steam Boilers; Report of a Committee on Steam Boats: Circular Letter from the Committee: Reply of Dr. Thomas Cooper and others: Letter and Queries: Reply of Dr. Thomas Cooper: do. Frederick Graff: do. Jacob Perkins; Letter of Col. Long to the Committee of the Institute; Monthly Meeting; Smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite; Hare's Observations on Blasting Rocks; Secure Fastening for Door Knobs.
American Patents.—List of Patents for June, with Remarks by the Editor.
English Patents.—For Manufacturing Hanging Paper, Cobb's; for improvements in Piano Fortes, Dettmer's; for making Cylinders of Iron or Steel, Horton's; for Improvements in Chimneys, Smith's; for Gas for Illumination, Donovan's; for Protectors for Horses' Legs, Rotch's; for Boats and other Vessels, Church's; Economical Oven for Baking and Distilling; on using Surcharged Steam; on the Engines used on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road; on the Patent Law of England; Comparison between Wrought and Cast Iron for Rail Roads; on Tempering Metallic Wires for Chronometers; Hold Fast for Carpenters; Meteorological Observations; Notice to Subscribers.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street. Nov. 25, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SUPPLICATION.

When on the sad and yearning heart
The clouds of early sorrow fall,
Oh, what shall bid their gloom depart,
And lift the spirit from their thrall?
When, 'neath the foldings of the pall,
The lost and beautiful are laid,—
Oh, who shall answer to the call
By watchful Love, in anguish made?

When from our daily paths, like flowers,
Our kindred wither one by one,
Ah! what shall gild the weary hours,
Or bring again the unshadowed sun
To smile all darkening scenes upon?
To chase the clouds that round them rise—
Reveal again each vision gone,
And bathe in light the uplifted skies?

When, with a shadow o'er them flung,
Appear the sere Autumnal trees:
And every blast their boughs among
Awakens mournful images;
What, on the lapse of hours like these,
Can earth, with all her phantoms, fling,
When Hope hath ceased her melodies,
And folded up her rainbow wing?

Is it not sweet, when song and dream
Have paused, like sunset's sky of fire;
When love's false pinion sheds no gleam
O'er Pleasure's crushed and tuneless lyre—
To raise with purified desire
The prayer, in earnest suppliance given,
Which lifts the immortal spirit higher,
And antedates the joy of heaven?

W. G. C.

ADDRESS OF THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY,

CONTINUED.

With a view to show that the protection of manufacturing industry is mainly referable to the power to regulate commerce, and was intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution that invests the supreme legislature with that power, in addition to the suggestions that we have already made, we deem it not unprofitable briefly to recur to the history of the country, from which we shall derive lights that may guide us to the most unerring conclusions in confirmation of our doctrine. The narrative of events from 1783 to 1787, the circumstances attending the adoption of the constitution, and the range of its early operations, whilst yet in the hands of its authors, afford a mass of testimony that Congress has but responded to the expectations of the country in so regulating trade as to furnish the requisite protection to the expansion and growth of our own labor.

The *regulation of commerce* was not a new term invented by the framers of the constitution. It was at the time of the adoption of that instrument by the people a term familiar to their apprehension and impressed upon their understandings, by the strongest comments that the history of oppression could furnish. The war of the revolution, that had just closed, sprang out of the conflicts in which this subject had been presented in the countless forms which an engrossing topic of complaint may be supposed to assume in the discussions of an excited and rebelling people. The same subject had been canvassed in the British Parliament until argument and declamation were exhausted. The mother country had regulated the commerce of the colonies, through a series of odious and unfeeling restrictions, for more than a century, until the phrase had acquired the notoriety of a hateful grievance. She had fettered their trade by cruel prohibitions, and controled their labor by systems of denial that reduced them to the lowest state of suffering; yet it is remarkable that, deeming this oppressive policy a lawful exercise of the prerogative of regulating commerce, the colonists submitted to these evils with a resignation that indicated their sense of the duty of obedience to an acknowledged though misused power. All manufactures, calculated to bring wealth into the country, were strictly forbidden; the erection of forges, for example, was denounced as a nuisance, and these establishments were liable to be abated by that name; it was declared unlawful to export the simple fabrics, even of shoes or hats, from one province to another. Still the people did not deny the legality of those attempts to *regulate commerce*. But when the right was assumed to collect revenue in the colonies for the benefit of the mother country, the first assertion of such a principle was met by open rebellion. The distinction was palpable enough, to every man, between these two pretensions of authority. It is worthy of remark, that Lord Chatham, in 1765, in the British House of Commons, distinctly defined the two branches of power in terms that literally apply to the subject we have been discussing, and which show how clearly they were brought to the notice of the country; 'there is a plain distinction,' in his language, 'between taxes levied for the purpose of raising a revenue, and duties imposed *for the regulation of trade*, for the accommodation of the subject; although in the consequences, *some revenue might incidentally arise from the latter*.' Indeed, the whole tenor of the public discussion on those subjects, so rife at that period throughout England and America, furnishes the most conclusive evidence that a specific idea was attached to the phrase incorporated into our constitution, and that its scope was to include the idea of levying duties in such a form as to encourage and protect, or, at least, control and direct the growth of domestic industry.

The complaints against the articles of confederation, for which the constitution was substituted, embraced, amongst other things, an objection to the forms by which the legislation in reference to the regulation of commerce was impeded; and it was a prominent design of the new constitution to remedy this defect. The right to lay even prohibitory duties was freely admitted in the discussion upon the constitution; and we may safely affirm that the whole nation, at that day, regarded such a power as one of the necessary conclusions from the grant that had been made. The subsequent action of the government corroborates this idea. The first approaches of the people to their new rulers were made in behalf of the exercise of a protecting power in favor of their industry.—They spoke of the injury they had sustained under the former state of things; of the ruinous competition to which the policy of the mother country had exposed them; and demanded the establishment of a system of measures that should accomplish their favorite purpose of creating a vigorous domestic manufacture. The unrestrained admission of British goods had reduced our manufacturers and artisans to absolute want; the free entry of British shipping had expelled our vessels from the ocean. From Charleston to Boston this condition of things was the subject of one loud and continued remonstrance; and the remedy for it was a prominent object in the establishment of a new general government. The ship-builders and the ship-owners complained that foreign bottoms brought to the country all that was imported, to their ruin: and they besought their fellow citizens to join them in measures of protection. The manufacturers and mechanics declared that it was of little importance to them in what bottoms articles were imported, since this unrestrained importation, in whatever bottoms, threatened to reduce them to starvation. Both had applied to their own state governments for redress, but these governments, from want of concert, could give no effectual relief. Attempts had been made to amend the articles of confederation for the very purpose of conferring this power upon Congress; but these attempts had failed. Hence it was that the establishment of the present government was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm, and celebrated in the principal cities, by all classes, with manifestations of hope and joy.

The earliest legislation of the new government avows and adopts the principle for which we have been contending. The first important act on the statute book contains the following preamble:—'Whereas it is necessary for the support of government and *the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods and merchandise.' This preamble was written, supported and passed by those who had come recently from the convention where the Constitution had been formed. They were carrying into effect their own instrument. They seem, indeed,—for preambles are quite unusual,—to have introduced this for the purpose of showing the country that its expectations would be fulfilled, and that the manufactures of the nation would be protected. If, therefore, the existing laws violate the constitution, the original act violated it. If this charter of right be marred now, it was marred then, and marred by those who made it.

If protection be unconstitutional, this law carries unconstitutionality in its front; and yet, not one member of the first Congress appears to have tho't it unconstitutional. In the whole course of the debates, protracted through several weeks, no one expressed a doubt of the power of Congress to lay duties for protection; we may therefore affirm that the power was admitted by all. Some articles were taxed for revenue only; some for protection only; and some for both. The published debates show all this, and, as we have already said, every Congress, from that day to this, has recognised the same power. Every President, beginning with him who is justly esteemed the Father of his Country, has sanctioned it, and most of them have recommended its exercise, in earnest terms. Indeed, it has been constantly exercised: protection has been given by the registry acts; it has been given by the tonnage duty acts; it has been given by the acts regulating the coasting trade; it has been given to the fisheries; it has been given to the cotton of Carolina; to the coal of Virginia; to the hemp of Kentucky; the lead of Missouri and Illinois; to the sugar of Louisiana; to the iron of the middle, western and southern States; and it has been given to the various artisans, mechanics and manufacturers. It is now forty-two years since this system of protection began, and it has never been intermitted or suspended, with regard to many commodities, for a single hour. Is all this legislation now to be deemed unconstitutional?—Are all these interests to be brought into jeopardy, and perhaps to ruin, upon this modern construction of the constitution?

Not only has Congress thus constantly exercised this power, but it has thought itself, from the first, under peculiar obligations to exercise it. It has considered that it would be guilty of a plain breach of duty if it should not exercise it; and so it was declared in its first session. This policy was more earnestly enforced upon Congress because the States had surrendered their whole power on this question, and were themselves prohibited from exercising it by the constitution itself; since, as they could not, as separate States, exercise it well, it was taken away from them and vested in the national legislature. It was said, therefore, and said truly, that it would be a fraud upon the States, if Congress, now the sole possessor of the power, should refuse to exercise it. The constitution had declared, that no State should lay any duty except for the mere purpose of enforcing its inspection laws. Is it conceivable, that the people would agree to deprive their own state governments of the power of protecting manufactures, by suitable regulations of trade, without the consent of Congress, for any other reason than because this power was transferred to the General Government? The doctrine now advanced, imputes the strangest absurdity, both to the framers of the constitution and to the people. It supposes them, instead of creating a new remedy for acknowledged evils, to have forever abolished the poor but only remedy which already existed. It supposes, that instead of giving to Congress, as was their avowed design, effectual power to protect manufactures, they did no more than prohibit the States from exercising that power, and extinguish it as a thing to be deprecated every where and altogether. It supposes them to have imposed new shackles on their limbs, and to have surrendered themselves, thus voluntarily bound, to the mercy of their foreign competitors and rivals. We cannot yield our assent to opinions which ascribe purposes like these, or a policy like this, either to the Convention, or to the people.

It only remains for us to add, that the public judgment has, at all times, affirmed the existence of this power, and approved its exercise. Even at this moment, there is no reason to doubt that nine tenths of all the people hold the power to be constitutional. It is, therefore, not only against the words of the constitution, against the manifest design of the nation in establishing it, against the uniform sense of Congress in passing laws under it, against the practice of forty years, never stayed nor suspended, against the opinion of every tribunal in the country, as far as we are informed; but it is also against the entire conviction of a vast majority of the people themselves, that these new, and what we think dangerous opinions, are now brought forward as the true doctrines of the constitution.

It is an error to suppose that the *regulation of commerce* should necessarily imply the denial of a right to restrict, diminish or prohibit any particular branch of it. The *suppression* of any trade, injurious to the community, is as much a national concern, and as valuable an exercise of power, as the *encouragement* of other branches; and, indeed, in practice it must often occur that the conferring of special advantages upon one branch of trade may operate partially to the disadvantage of all others. Such is often the effect of treaties that reserve to the vessels of particular nations free entry to our ports: the commerce with such nations is promoted, to the diminution of the trade with others not embraced in the privilege. This, however, is a lawful, just, and profitable regulation of commerce. Commerce includes all kinds of traffic, whether sustained upon the ocean in ships, or transported upon roads, rivers or canals: whether it belong to the system of domestic exchanges, or is conversant with the occupations of foreign countries; and it is the appropriate function of Congress to regulate it in such a manner as their wisdom may dictate, unlimited by any restraints except those which the constitution imposes on the power over the domestic intercourse of the States. The regulation of our commerce with the Indian tribes has subjected the traffic, from time to time, to all such restrictions as the national legislature found it prudent to adopt; and yet this right of regulation has passed unquestioned, though it has been directly exercised to the diminution of any species of traffic that has been considered hurtful.

It is nothing more than a regulation of commerce to shape our policy, in reference to our intercourse with foreign nations, by such rules as shall increase the products of our own labor to an amount that may render them also the subjects of a foreign trade, and thereby extend our commerce to new regions, and give it new accumulations of commodities.—The agricultural products of a nation are not the only elements of its trade; its manufactures may be as desirable to foreign communities, and their transportation and exchange may become fully as valuable foundations of a rapid, enlarged, and profitable commerce. Why, then, should the power to regulate commerce be supposed to be arrested at the middle point between the prosecution of an old trade and the commencement of a new one, that may, eventually, be rendered more expansive, useful and productive than any other? Such a restraint would seem to be utterly incompatible with the genius and character of any vigorous community, but especially with that of a young and healthy nation.

Before we leave this branch of our inquiry, we are anxious to present the constitutional question in one more point of view. The best expositor of the constitution is that instrument itself.

The tenth section of the first article of the constitution provides that "no state shall, *without the consent of Congress*, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." The limitation which is here set upon the legislation of the states is within the control of Congress. The *consent* of that body releases any state from the restriction expressed in this clause; and consequently Congress may permit either or all of the states separately, to levy such duties upon imports as they may think convenient: it may allow the state of South Carolina, for example, to enact a tariff of the highest rates or duties, directed exclusively to the protection of any branch of industry they may wish to foster. It will be observed that the terms of this clause of the constitution absolutely forbid the idea that such a power is to be exercised for revenue. The state that imposes the duty is inhibited from taking the avails into its own treasury, but must pay them over to the general government; whilst that government, on the other hand, has the fullest power to levy and collect its own revenue, and consequently cannot be presumed to yield its consent to the state enactment upon considerations of that nature. That consent, therefore, is intended to be given, if it be ever asked, from a conviction of the beneficial effect expected to be produced in the state that levies the duty—or in other words, of its value as a protection to state labor. With such a power on the part of Congress to permit a protective system to be enacted in the states severally, it would seem to be a solecism to suppose that the exercise of a similar power was intended to be denied to the national legislature itself, to whom has been emphatically entrusted the whole complicated and interesting concern of regulating commerce.

In dismissing this view of the principles and practice of our government in their relation to an important constitutional right, we take the occasion to say that we contemplate the character of the present opposition to what we have endeavored to exhibit as the legitimate powers of Congress, with regret; and if we could persuade ourselves that it was destined to command the assent of any large portion of our population, we would say that we view it not without alarm. This opposition appeals not to the discretion of Congress; it seeks no modification or qualification, but demands an entire and absolute surrender of the principle. It is for the American people to decide whether this surrender can be made. For ourselves, we do not scruple to declare that, in our opinion, to give up this power would be to give up the Constitution. If Congress be stripped of this prerogative, and the restriction against its exercise be still imposed upon the states, it is quite plain, to our apprehension, that the doom of our happy and prosperous Constitution is sealed. We consider this question, therefore, as vital; and we look to the perpetuation of the power which we have labored to defend, and its just exercise, to be indispensable to the preservation of that government which has conferred on the people of these States innumerable blessings.

You are next invited to examine the subject in its connection with the principles of an enlightened political economy. The system which we maintain rests upon the following principles:

All the means of human enjoyment, and all the accumulations of wealth, are the product of human labor. National happiness and national wealth are, therefore, promoted in proportion to the active industry of the community; and that industry is in proportion to the inducements to labor, arising from the amount and certainty of its remuneration. The immediate instrument for calling labor into action is capital. Capital is necessary to furnish the laborer with the means of applying his labor to advantage, whether in the simple tools of agriculture and some of the mechanic arts, or in the complicated and expensive machinery, applied to certain branches of manufacture, the modern improvements in which have added so much to the productive power of man.

It is a settled axiom, that the industry of a nation is in proportion to the capital devoted to its maintenance. It is, therefore, thought to be a wise policy to multiply the inducements to apply capital to the employment of labor at home, rather than to purchase abroad and traffic in commodities of foreign production, by which, the capital of the country is made to set in motion foreign labor.—This is founded on the principle universally admitted, that there is, in every nation, a power or capability of labor beyond that actually put forth; and that its effective industry is proportioned to the stimulus applied in the shape of capital. This constitutes the American System. It invites the application of American capital to stimulate American industry. It imposes a restriction, in the form of an impost duty, on certain products of *foreign* labor; but so far as relates to *American* capital, or *American* labor, it simply offers security and inducement to the one, and gives energy and vigor to the other. The purpose of the protective system being thus directed to the utmost expansion of the industry of the nation into every channel of domestic competition, it would seem manifestly erroneous to call such a system *restrictive*, inasmuch as the avenues of labor in the internal organization of any community are much more numerous and extensive, than those which belong to foreign trade: whilst, on the other hand, there are no restrictions so severe upon the occupation of our citizens, and none that so irresistibly impel labor into a small number of channels as those that are created by the capital and industry of older nations, when concentrated and brought into competition with the capital and industry of a young people in their first attempts to possess themselves of the arts that create and accumulate wealth. A nation that is devoted to agriculture only, and is dependent upon foreign labor for its manufactures, presents the spectacle of a people whose industry is confined to the single occupation of cultivating the soil, and transporting its products abroad, and is always subject to be disturbed by the policy of those on whom it depends for the purchase of its products; but the same nation, when encouraged in the attempt to supply itself with manufactured fabrics, releases its labor from the restraints of its previous straitened condition, and is seen rapidly diversifying its pursuits, until they finally cover the whole space that was originally divided between itself and the people that supplied it with the manufactures.

It is true, that a different system of political economy is maintained by a certain school of theoretical writers. It is contended by them, that restriction upon the importation of foreign commodities, under any circumstances, is a mistaken economy;—that foreign manufacturers should be allowed freely to bring in their wares, although they will receive from us nothing in exchange, but the precious metals. This is the system which has been lately called enlightened. We, on the contrary, believe it to be founded on mistaken views; and that a practical application of it would paralyze the industry of the country. The fundamental principle in this system, is one which we deem totally erroneous. It considers the *profits of Capital*, as constituting the only source of national wealth. It assumes the fact, that the wages of labor are barely sufficient to support the laborer, but leave him nothing for accumulation. Now, whether this may or may not be true, in the fully peopled countries of Europe, it is palpable to the slightest observation, that in reference to labor in the United States it is absolutely and totally false.—Such is the abundance of the means of subsistence in this favored country, that the laborer is able to accumulate capital out of his surplus earnings. We every where see capital accumulating in connection with labor. Labor is not with us, as the theory supposes, the mere instrument of capital; the mere handmaid to furnish the profits of the capitalist; it is, on the contrary, an intelligent, active principle,—the partner and sharer in the increase of wealth, produced by the united action of both. We have no class in America corresponding with the operatives—the human machines of Europe. We, therefore, totally deny the correctness of the position, that "the question relates exclusively to the *application* of capital." We deny, that "the power of Government is limited to its *transfer* from one employment to another." By increasing the stimulus to labor, resulting from the application of capital, to home production, additional capital *can* "be generated by an act of legislation." It is said, that this system "oppresses the many for the benefit of the few." We, on the contrary, believe, that while it benefits all, its highest recommendation is found in its beneficial action upon the many—the laboring classes, the working men. If there is any one principle in political economy, which is perfectly well established, it is, that the profits of capital employed in any one branch of industry, cannot, for any length of time, exceed the average rate in other employments; it being the constant tendency of free competition to equalize profits.—It is, therefore an argument altogether fallacious, to suppose that this system favors capital devoted to one branch of business more than that devoted to another; or benefits any one class of individuals, to the prejudice or exclusion of others.

It is also said that "it is equally untrue that such a system gives greater employment to labor."

We dissent from this doctrine, and are fortified by the opinion of the author of "The Wealth of Nations," whose language we think useful to quote: "The capital of the manufacturer," says the writer, "puts immediately into motion a much greater quantity of productive labor, and adds a much greater value to the land and labor of the society, than an equal capital in the hands of any wholesale merchant." "After agriculture, the capital employed in manufactures puts into motion the greatest quantity of productive labor; and adds the greatest value to the annual produce.—That which is employed in the trade of exportation has the least effect of any of the three." "The capital employed in the home trade of any country will generally give encouragement and support to a greater quantity of productive labor in that country, and increase the value of its produce more than an equal capital employed in the foreign trade of consumption; and the capital employed in this latter trade has, in both these respects, a still greater advantage over an equal capital employed in the carrying trade." "That part of the capital of any country which is employed in the carrying trade is altogether withdrawn from supporting the productive labor of that particular country to support that of some foreign countries."

In accordance with these positions, we maintain the efficiency of labor to add to the power and riches of a country, against the theories of later writers, who attribute every thing to capital. In fact we consider it the most important and valuable feature in our system, that it tends directly to increase the effective power and remuneration of labor, thus multiplying the means, the comforts and enjoyments of the laboring classes, and raising them in the scale of civilization and social life. This political effect on the character of society may be considered the highest recommendation.—It is thus made to give strength and permanency to our free institutions.

The peculiar advantage of the United States consists in the abundance and cheapness of fertile lands, affording an easy subsistence and high remuneration to labor. We consider the system of establishing manufactures and the arts amongst us, as distributing and equalising these peculiar advantages, through all the departments of industry, and through all classes of society.

This effect we believe to be deducible from the system, according to the most improved principles of political economy. But we consider all speculation on this subject, founded on the ultimate tendencies of human action and the averages of contending principles, as very uncertain guides in legislation, compared to the surer test of experience, and those practical results which are obvious to the senses.

Mistaken and preposterous assumption of the merits of what is called Free Trade, have, under the active delusion of British influence, afforded pretexts latterly to the opponents of the protective system, which it is proper to dispel. It is not long since no one believed in the power of propelling boats by steam, and every one believed that the British debt was to be paid off by the sinking fund;—similar mistakes exist as to Free Trade. The United States, in their coasting trade and domestic exchanges, afford the most striking illustrations of them ever witnessed—but, as between foreign nations, there is no free trade—there never was—there never can be—It would contravene the arrangements of Providence, which distributes mankind into different communities, separated originally by confusion of tongues, and prevented from all rushing together into the most favored latitudes, by local attachments and foreign antipathies, which are the germs of national preservation, by means of national emulation.

Much of the suffering which it is alleged is felt in certain portions of the United States (if their complaints have, in fact, any foundation) is to be attributed to the very circumstance, that they are placed in the circle of twenty-four commonwealths, enjoying the most complete freedom of trade, the operation of which has been to expose those who have not the inclination to employ their labor to the full extent of its capacity, to the severe rivalry of more industrious and thrifty communities, living under the protection of the same general government.

Nations are adversary to each other: their commercial intercourse is regulated by treaties, always made with a view to relative advantages, and to provide for those hostilities which are of perpetual recurrence. The vexatious provincial tariffs which formerly fettered intercourse and almost destroyed traffic in the interior of nations, suggested the idea of that free trade, which has since been misunderstood and egregiously misapplied by mere speculative writers—the tariff acts which even now impose duties on the wines of Spain at provincial borders, and on those of France at city gates, are grievances, for which free trade is a happy substitute—but the principle is entirely municipal and in no respect applicable without disadvantage to independent nations. The vessels of the United States are navigated with fewer hands, and make their voyages in shorter periods than others—hence what is called the reciprocity principle originating in the first treaty between the United States and France, has been wisely proffered by the United States to many other nations, because it is supposed that our navigation would supplant theirs. But the artificial systems of England, France, Spain, and the other nations with which the United States have most intercourse, render it extremely improbable that any approximation to the footing of free trade should ever be arranged between them, even by treaty. For us to attempt while they reject it, would be a complete surrender of ourselves as a voluntary sacrifice to the policy and cupidity of foreign governments; to create a government for the benefit of others and not for ourselves. A tariff of duties on commerce between New York and New Jersey would be as injurious as unconstitutional. Free trade between these states and among all the states of the Union is the main spring of general welfare, and one of the strongest links of the chain that connects them; but free trade between New York and Liverpool would ruin the farmers of England thro' our superabundance of bread stuffs, and the manufacturers of the United States by the superior capital and proficiency of England in manufactures, and the degraded state of the operatives. An unrestricted intercourse between two nations reduces the labor of one to the same scale of compensation with the labor of the other; and such a consequence is certainly to be deprecated by that nation whose labor stood highest on the scale. This consideration forms a striking argument against the policy of such a system between foreign states. While, on the other hand, it is no less desirable that, amongst the separate communities associated under the same government, this reduction of the higher labor to the scale of the lower should take place, inasmuch as the interest of these domestic communities are equally the objects of the protection and solicitude of their common governors.

The freest of trade is, after all, but a chartered libertine. The U. States could not share their coasting trade with England without disadvantage: the most extravagant advocates of free trade, (it is believed,) have never yet dreamed of sharing our river trade with foreigners. To throw open the Ohio and Mississippi, the Hudson and the Delaware to British, French and Dutch navigation, would be of no advantage to our own. England could not open her maritime coal trade, the great nursery of her seamen, to the enterprise of New England without losing at least one half of it.—She even refuses us a passage through the St. Lawrence, although we own part of that river.—The greatest commercial nations of the middle ages, the Hanseatic League and Holland, the maritime wonder of the world, became such by the exclusive enjoyment of the fisheries and the trade to India and other monopolies, which they maintained at the charge of long and bloody wars—England struck the vital blow at Holland, not so much by naval victories as by her navigation act. The commercial and the military marine of the United States have risen to eminence upon similar interdiction. With free trade we should have neither the one nor the other, but be a poor dependent, pastoral people. It is only about ten years since a project for reducing the duties was first suggested in England, in a petition to Parliament from the merchants and traders of London. In 1825 some slight and cautious reductions were accordingly made, but nothing to effect the commercial monopoly and maritime ascendency of Great Britain. Her colonial commerce is mostly exclusive. The freedom of the trade of the Susquehanna river is now in dispute between the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. So intractable is free trade in fact, while fruitful of speculation. Within a few years Russia, misled by this delusion, and Holland under the influence of England, made experiments of free trade, which Russia soon found intolerable and abandoned, and which has contributed to reducing Holland from once being the richest nation of Europe to being one of the most impoverished and indebted. In fine, the dogmas of free trade, which are said to be taught in some colleges, may serve to inflame youthful imaginations, but, as they have never actuated a practical statesman, they can never mislead any well informed mind. What is called the American System, is the system of Europe; is the universal system—and (if the experience and common sense of mankind be any standard of right) is the true and the only system of intercourse among nations.

It is doubtless true, that during the last half century, a more enlightened philosophy has been applied to the affairs of mankind; that political economy is much better understood, its principles more fully developed, and more judiciously applied.—The sense and experience of men had gone far to correct the erroneous legislation of former times, and to develope and multiply the true sources of national wealth. But the modern theory is not content with the attainment of practical benefits merely; it seeks, by an unqualified application of certain general principles, to produce a thorough revolution in the business of men and the relations of nations. It is against these extremes of visionary good and practical mischief, that we desire all men of reflection and sober judgment to make a stand. We ask them to look at the present condition of our country and to examine the operation of the present system upon all its great interests.—Above all, we ask them to look to the practice of all foreign nations, rather than the speculations of their writers. They will then find that those who have taught us this theory of free trade, are too wise to practice it; they then continue to act and to legislate upon the system of protecting their own industry, though some of their writers and orators recommend to all other nations to abandon it.

A reference to our own experience is, however, the best criterion by which to test the correctness of the system which we support. It is not new; the principle was applied, as we have already stated, to our navigation, from the establishment of the Federal Constitution, prohibiting foreign shipping from the coasting trade altogether, and imposing a high discriminating duty on foreign tonnage. If this discrimination had been abandoned, in respect to those nations who would consent to a system of reciprocity, it involves no surrender of the principle. Trade only can be carried on between nations by mutual agreement; and mutual protection leads to reciprocity as the only equitable arrangement. The mechanic arts have also been the subject of protection from the establishment of the government; and it cannot be doubted that to this circumstance they owe, in a great measure, their success: a success, which has made the mechanics of the United States one of the main pillars of our national strength. Agriculture has likewise had a full share of the benefit of this protection; and in truth it may be said, that as our government commenced its career with the establishment of the germs of the protective system, so it has continued ever since, gradually nurturing and invigorating them until they have reached their present growth. Some interruptions have occurred in the march of this policy, but these interruptions owe their origin to the accidental circumstances which dictated the necessity of relaxing the system for the benefit of other interests that were more immediately concerned in availing themselves of the advantages of free trade.—These, however, are to be regarded not as proofs of the uselessness of the system, but as exceptions growing out of the pressure of temporary accidents. The events that followed the French revolution gave a new and unexpected direction to the enterprise of our citizens. The disturbed state of the continent of Europe, and the prevalence of universal wars throughout the nations of that quarter of the globe, placed the United States in the position of the only neutral amongst many belligerents and so obviously opened the way to commercial wealth to our citizens, that all other interests sank into insignificance compared with those which were concerned in pushing a foreign commerce into every region where the strife of the contending parties excluded the competition of the belligerents themselves, and left to the United States the undisputed monopoly of trade. To this fortunate conjuncture of circumstances is to be ascribed the most rapid growth that has ever been traced in the history of any empire. The United States not only became the medium of the commerce of the world, but their peaceful position attracted the emigration of those who had the means and the wish to escape from European troubles.

Amongst the advantages which have resulted to us from this state of things we have suffered one evil, the effect of which is not obliterated, even at this day. Accustomed for twelve or fourteen years to commercial speculations of unparalleled activity and success, we were taught to think that our national prosperity was inseparably connected with the prosecution of that kind of trade in which our citizens had been engaged, and we were thus insensibly educated in the opinion that the great interests of our commonwealth would be always concerned with a foreign commerce, exclusively employed in transporting abroad the products of our agriculture, and receiving returns in the manufactured commodities of other nations.

There was another circumstance that gave great authority to this delusion. The cotton manufacture of Great Britain was rapidly arising into the greatest activity and vigor. It was in process of time discovered that the raw material for this manufacture could be produced in the United States, under more favorable circumstances than in any other part of the world. At first, but two or three of our states were employed in the cultivation, and the demand from England was even greater than the supply. The profits of this cultivation, therefore, were almost unlimited. The portions of territory employed in the growing of cotton were small, and the common opinion was that but few districts, in comparison with the great extent of our surface, could be appropriated to the culture. In the meantime, the cotton fabrics were diffused over Europe, and took the place of large quantities of those manufactured from wool, silk, and flax. Every year demonstrated the increasing importance of this manufacture, both in Europe and America, and the demand still continued to outrun the supply.—These circumstances had their influence in impressing upon our citizens an exaggerated idea of the permanence and value of this source of agricultural wealth, and along with it, the value of the trade which was concerned in the transportation of it.—It persuaded our planters to believe that they possessed an inexhaustible source of riches: it unfitted them for sober calculations upon the effects that would follow the extension of the culture of cotton over the fertile regions that yet lay in wilderness behind them: and it equally disinclined them to foresee the possibility of the manufacture itself reaching a term at which it might become stationary: and which was, therefore, eventually to set a limit upon the demand, at the very period when the supply would be increased in an almost infinite ratio by the spread of population over other states of our Union, even more propitious than their own to the production of the plant. It may, therefore, be considered a misfortune, consequent upon their former prosperity, that our citizens were almost irresistably led by it into delusive estimates of the true and permanent sources of national wealth. It was one result of this state of things that, whilst our countrymen were intent upon gathering the harvest which the distracted condition of the world had strewn before them, they were unmindful of the future, and neglected to treasure up the elements of strength and prosperity, which lay hidden in the bosom of the nation; and which, as they were independent of foreign legislation or external accidents, were most likely to furnish the means of a stable and enduring happiness.

Troubles soon afterwards broke out at home.—A war threatened, and our citizens were suddenly called out to meet a tremendous emergency.—Our commerce was put in fetters by non-importation acts and embargoes; and the crisis that succeeded found us without the most ordinary resources of an independent people. Our armies went to the frontier clothed in the fabrics of the enemy; our munitions of war were gathered as chance supplied them from the four quarters of the earth; and the whole struggle was marked by the prodigality, waste and privation of a thriftless nation, taken at unawares and challenged to a contest without the necessary armor of a combatant.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* 85 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank, unc.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. Bk. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	1½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley Bk & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. Bk Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton Bk West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix Bk at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

COMMISSION HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

John M'Dowell & J. W. Davis

HAVE CONNECTED THEMSELVES IN THE

Forwarding and Commission Business.

THEY offer their services to their friends and the public, for purchasing, and selling, receiving and forwarding GOODS and produce of every description, agreeably to instructions. From their acquaintance on the Ohio river, and in the interior of the State, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to transact business in their line, as advantageously as any other House in the place. House on Front street, 2 doors east of the court-house.

September 27.—w3mo.*

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays.

April 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation.

R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country.

A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD.

Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth sts

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1831

☞The river is in a good navigable state, and the recent rains will probably give us a clever rise.

CONGRESS meets on Monday next.—We may confidently anticipate a very busy and arduous session.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets on Tuesday next.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—It seems we are always to be tantalized by the first news of elections in the west.—A week ago, we were certain that General Ashley was elected by a majority of 1500 or 2000 over his opponent, Mr. Wells, the real Bentonian Jackson candidate. The Missouri Republican, of the 15th instant, states that the Majority for General Ashley has been reduced to 362, and three counties to be heard from. The "*screamers*," it seems, had turned out manfully for Wells.

At an election, held on the 21st instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh for the ensuing year.

William H. Denny,	Neville B. Craig,
James Brown,	Nathaniel Holmes,
John Graham,	James Ross, Jun.
Dr. P. Mowry,	Robert Stewart,
Lewis Hutchinson,	William Daily,
William Woods,	Wm. W. Sample.
Hugh Davis,	

And on Monday, the 28th instant, Wm. H. Denny was unanimously re-elected President.

We greatly admire the frankness and honesty of the editor of the N. York Spectator. He is an able, zealous supporter of Mr. Clay, but will not descend to misrepresentation to serve his cause. He does not believe that, by shutting his own eyes, he can prevent his readers from seeing the truth. In his paper, of the 19th instant, we have the following account of the fate which befel the National Republicans in the recent election in that state.

"One word to the National Journal, while upon this subject. The editor is displeased at the manner of our noticing the result of the election in this state, and at our assertion that there were *but five National Republican members elected to the legislature*. The simple statement of the fact he pronounces "a sneer," and declares our information to be "apocryphal." Would that it were so: *but alas! we have but one National Republican, proper, elected*. But whether is it better, to laugh or to weep? Owing to divisions which we have long deprecated, and have been laboring with all our might to heal—and the magnitude and importance of which are not understood abroad, we have experienced *an overwhelming defeat*;—and our design has been to put the best face on the matter—to laugh it off, and go to work again, and not fold our arms and cry over the matter. Our great object for years past, has been the election of the splendid statesman of the West to the Presidency."

FOREIGN NEWS.—The intelligence from Europe, which will be found in our columns to day, is of a highly interesting character. The result of the controversy in Poland is that which we have uniformly anticipated. The Poles bravely contended for their liberties, but the most devoted bravery, exerted under such circumstances, could, at the best, but prolong the contest.

The situation of affairs in England is truly remarkable. The Reform Bill, approved by the King and his ministry, has been passed by a majority of the House of Commons, and rejected by a majority of the House of Lords. The King, by exercising his prerogative of creating peers, can secure the passage of the bill through the upper house. Will he do this? If he and his ministry are sincere in their professions of friendliness to reform, and if they are really convinced that such reform is essential to the safety and prosperity of the country, it would seem that he has but one course to pursue—to create a sufficient number of peers favorable to reform to counterbalance the majority previously existing against it. If he fails to do this, his sincerity will be, we apprehend, strongly suspected. On the other hand, should he by the exercise of his prerogative, subvert the expressed opinion of a majority of the existing peers of the realm, he will make it manifest that the House of Lords is no check upon the King and Commons, when they act together. In this respect, at least, a hereditary peerage must be decidedly less effective as a restraint upon the executive and the popular branch of the legislature than our American Senates. It has sometimes been objected to the tenure of office, in the different branches of our legislatures, that that of the higher branch was not of sufficient duration, and that it was therefore just as liable to be influenced by every popular breeze as the other. These same objectors would probably have cited the English constitution as eminently excellent in this respect. Experience, however, shows that our Senates are more wisely constituted, and really more independent of executive control than the boasted House of Lords in England.

In human governments, perfection cannot be expected; perhaps, however, our American Constitutions have approached it as nearly as can be hoped. At all events, we have reason to be grateful for the advantages we enjoy, and great inducements to deliver them over undiminished to our posterity.

The Globe continues to rail at Mr. Clay, and those who elected him to the Senate of the United States. How decent in the official paper to treat thus a member of that body, and the majority of the Legislature of a geat State! The Globe should remember Dr. Franklin's story of the New England captain, who showed him the sprouting onions, with the angry remark, that the more he cursed them the more they grew.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 21, 1831.

DEAR SIR—In the Pittsburgh Gazette, under the Editorial head of the 15th inst. I have read a few remarks on the subject of connecting your city with a point on the National Road, east of Washington, Pennsylvania, by means of a turnpike. Union Town and Brownsville are both mentioned. In this communication, I propose taking a cursory view of the relative situation of the two places as most desirable for that connection.—From Pittsburgh to Union, by way of the Forks, as it is generally termed, is, I believe about 45 miles; between the same points, by way of Brownsville is 43; that is, from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, by the new route 31, and thence to Union 12; but, deduct the 12 miles between Union and Brownsville, already turnpiked, and there will remain but 31 miles to make—on that route a state road has been within a year or two located, not to exceed an elevation of 5 degrees, and on 15 or 16 miles a graduation actually completed, which with a little additional expense would be amply sufficient to receive the stones—it connects with the improvement now being made up coal hill. The Bridge over the Monongahela, now being erected at this place, would give this route a greater facility. Again, to connect at Brownsville, would give an accommodation to a greater district of country, viz:—the Southern part of Washington, all of Greene, and the better half of Fayette counties; Western Virginia, bordering on the river, would also be much benefitted and accommodated.—From Morgantown to Union is 25 miles; from Morgantown to Brownsville 28, but in traveling these three miles, he is brought 12 miles nearer to his destination. (Pittsburgh.) There are a great many goods and heavy articles purchased at Pittsburgh and transported by water to Brownsville, and thence by waggons through the district of country already mentioned; and it would be desirable to the owners to meet their shipments at this point, so as to attend to their transportation. But, sir, I conceive the better improvement would be that of the Monongahela river. Attempts have hitherto been made to obtain an appropriation from the state; but without sufficient success—an energetic co-operation on the part of your city would, we think, have its due weight. To us the improvement appears very practicable, a beautiful stream, without rocks or any great obstruction, and from actual admeasurement, not exceeding an average of more than six inches fall to the mile,—and for 8 months in the year, a fine natural navigation. To erect high dams, say 8 or 9 feet, as has been proposed, would, I humbly conceive, destroy that natural navigation of 8 months, for the purpose of obtaining an artificial one for the remaining four. The great object to be attained is to confine the water at a time of scarcity, within a smaller area. This might be effected by equalizing the channels and forming as it were an inclined plane—excavate the bars 100 feet wide to the depth of the pools above and below, and then direct the water into these channels, by means of Beaver dams, composed of brush and stones, 18 inches or 2 feet high. These dams are more durable than any other, and in a very short time after they are placed, are made very compact by a setling of sediment and gravel—they are cheaper than any other description of dams—and withal less liable to damage, and if injured, more easily repaired. During a rise of a few feet, boats and crafts might pass over any space in the river, the dams causing no obstruction, and during a scarcity, they would, with wings at certain places, made of the same materials, confine the water and direct it in to the excavated channels. Whereas high dams would, at certain, and indeed most stages of the river, prevent a general passage of crafts and boats, and cause a detention in the passage through the locks.

If the plan of improvement here suggested would be considered sufficient, a navigation from Pittsburgh to Brownsville might be effected for a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and I believe for thirty thousand; for I verily believe that contracts could be made to excavate and build the dam at some places for five hundred to one thousand dollars. It may be urged that those channels would soon fill up—that however is not the case—a few years ago a small appropriation was expended on this river, and this place, so far as respects the channels adopted, and it is very evident and acknowledged by all acquainted with the river, that the navigation has been much improved, nor do the channels appear to be at all filled in any degree: it is true, some of them were misplaced, and therefore not very beneficial. A meeting of the citizens of this place and also of the different towns along the river below this, had been suggested, previous to the notice in the Gazette, the object of which was to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the improvement, and we should be pleased if the city of Pittsburgh will lend a hand in aid of so profitable a cause.

New Orleans.—This city is yet destined, in spite of the whole catalogue of fevers, to be one of the wonders of the world. The exports for the year ending the 30th of September were as follows.—We give only the principal articles. Small items would considerably swell the amount.

424,684 bales of cotton.
54,430 hogsheads of tobacco.
16,029 barrels of molasses.
28,547 hogsheads of sugar.
2,742 barrels of do.

The flour from the upper country is stated at 360,580 barrels. Arrivals of ships, brigs, and schooners 1405—Steam boats 815.—*Cincinnati American.*

A large number of citizens, and most of the members of the Legislature, visited the Railroad in the neighborhood of Bordentown, on Saturday, the 12th inst., to witness the first experiment of that system of transportation, which has been made in this state. A locomotive engine, and an elegant car, sufficiently large to contain thirty persons, passed and repassed upon the railroad, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, a number of times, filled with passengers. Its greatest speed was from 35 to 40 miles per hour. We were delighted with the ease, the convenience, and the apparent safety of this mode of conveyance—and the experiment was well calculated to dissipate all doubt on the question of the great utility of Rail Roads as a mode of conveyance. The Joint Company is proceeding with great despatch in the completion of the Road, and the expectation is confidently entertained, that next summer New Jersey will present to the public one of the finest roads, affording the greatest facilities and the best accommodations for passengers in the world.—*Trenton Emporium.*

Interesting to Cotton Planters.—A friend now on a visit to the Eastern States, has sent to us, by the ship Dover, from Boston, a specimen of what is called "Payta Cotton," a small portion of which is in the seed, and a portion ginned; together with the seed taken from the latter, which may be examined at our office. It is stated to grow spontaneously on the Coast of Peru, and that any quantity may be had in the seed, at one cent per pound. Two parcels have been imported into Boston, one of which, amounting to about 200 bales, has been ginned out by a common saw gin, and some of it sold at 15 cents per pound.

The other parcel is in the process of being cleaned by hand. It was found to lose about two thirds of its weight in the process of cleaning. The merchants interested in these importations, according to the statement of our correspondent, seem to think if the duty on imported Cottons were removed, that a good business may be done in the article. The staple is so long, that none of the machinery at present in use in the neighborhood of Boston can work it advantageously. Our correspondent also states, that there is a quantity of the seed, which might be procured, should any of our planters be inclined to try it. The plant is a perennial one.—*Charleston Courier.*

The twentieth number of the American Quarterly Review is printed and will be issued at the stated period—the end of this month. The titles of the several articles are—1. Ornithological Biography; 2. Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes; 3. Cousin's Philosophy; 4. Wheaton's History of the Northmen; 5. Cholera; 6. Tod's India; 7. Silk; 8. Diplomatic Corespondence of the Revolution; 9. Free Trade and the Tariff; 10. Griffin's Remains.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Paris papers to the 11th ult. received at the Office of the New York Courier.

ENGLAND.

The Sully brings the highly important intelligence that at six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of October, the House of Lords rejected the Reform Bill by a majority of forty-one. The vote stood: For the motion—

(Reform)—Contents Present,	128	
Proxies,	30	—158
Non-contents Present,	150	
Proxies,	49	—199

Majority against the second reading of the Bill 41

This information produced great excitement in London, and we give below extracts from the leading newspapers in relation to it.

Lords Wynford, Elden, Lyndhurst, Tenderden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, and Lords Harewood and Barham, opposed the Bill, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Hastings. Earl Grey replied at great length, and in conclusion declared that "he considered he had done only his duty in proposing a measure that he deemed essential to the tranquility of the country. The rejection of the bill would dissemminate discontent and dissatisfaction, but he would not abandon the King, as long as there was any chance or hope of his being useful to the Sovereign and the country."—(Immense cheering.")

Such was the excitement in London previous to the rejection of the Reform Bill, that the Police was increased, and patrols stationed in the vicinity of the houses of certain noblemen known to be hostile to Reform.

A Paris paper states, that at the last accounts from London, large collections of people had assembled in front of Lord Wellington's residence and threatened to destroy it.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th of October, a vote was taken upon the question of abolishing the Hereditary Peerage.

For abolishing the Hereditary Peerage,	324
Against it,	86

Majority against an Hereditary Peerage, 238

Stock Exchange, Oct. 10, half past four o'clock.—The rejection of the Reform Bill has not produced so great an effect as would naturally have been anticipated. This is to be attributed partly to the expectation of Lord Grey being able to maintain his ground, and ultimately carry the measure, and partly to the very slight depression produced in the English Funds. The Five per cents. for Cash have fallen 40c.; the Threes, 60c.; the Neapolitans, 20c.; Guebhard's ½; Rentes Perpetuelles, 1-8.—For the end of the month the Five per cents. have risen 20c.; the Threes have fallen 65c.; and the Neapolitans 25c.

It is positively stated by the Journal de Flanders, (a paper published at Ghent) that the Swedish Consul at Antwerp has received orders from his Government not to pass any act which might indicate an acknowledgment of King Leopold by King Charles John. It is well known that the Swedish Monarch is greatly under the influence of the Russian Cabinet.

POLAND.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following intelligence, dated Vienna, the 1st inst. By letters from Cracow of the 28th ult. we learn that a division of the corps of Rudiger has entered the territory of the Free State of Cracow, whither the troops of the Polish general had retired. In consequence of this movement, the latter entirely dispersed themselves, and fled in all directions.—Generals Rozyski and Kaminski passed over into Gallicia with a numerous suite. The town of Cracow itself has been occupied by the Russians. Prince Czartoryski and General Skrzynecki had left it, and sought refuge in Gallicia. According to accounts received to-day from Brunn, the cholera has made its appearance in that town. The total number of persons attacked by the disease at Vienna up to yesterday was 1369, of whom 544 died. Metallics to-day (Oct. 1,) 79½; ditto Four per Cent., 69¾."

The same paper also states, in a letter from Berlin of the 30th ult., that the remains of the Polish army of Plozk, together with the members of the government, who would not make their submission to the Emperor, had arrived at Strasburgh, a Prussian town on the frontiers, when they laid down their arms.

The Berlin State Gazette communicates the following intelligence, dated Frontiers of Poland, September 27: "We have this moment received the news of the surrender of Modlin to the Russian troops. The remains of the Polish army had left Plozk, and approached the territory. The commander of the regiment of Hulans of the Grand Duke Michael, upon being informed of the movement of the Poles to the left bank of the Vistula, marched against them, but he soon found that the two thousand Polish troops who had passed to the left bank, had already retired to Plozk, and destroyed the bridge on the Vistula, near that town. In the meanwhile, the Russian commander remained with his detachment of Hulans at Krasnowice, in order to watch the Polish army, should it again attempt to passto the left bank of the Vistula."

A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 28th ult., informs us that the fortifications of that city are to be destroyed.

Notwithstanding our fondest hopes for the fate of poor Poland—hopes but too delusively encouraged by some of the recent intelligence from that quarter—the star of its independence seems to have wholly set, at least for the present, and that extraordinary nation has now nothing to expect but in the generosity or mercy of a barbarian conqueror. The last stay of hope is undermined.—*Morning Herald.*

LATEST.

The Boston Daily Advertiser slip of Monday evening, contains the following extract from a London paper of 9th October, received at Halifax per the British packet Lord Melville, 33 days from Falmouth.

LONDON, Oct. 9—2 o'clock.—(From the Examiner.)—The excitement in the city has never been surpassed. A National Association is about being formed by the different public bodies in London, in which the whole country are invited to send delegates for the purpose of supporting the Ministry and procuring Reform. The police are active, and detachments of troops patrol in every quarter. No tumult is apprehended.

The Belgian armistice has been prolonged from the 10th to the 25th.

The Poles.—Information from Lemberg had been received at Vienna on the 23d of September, that on the night of the 15th, Romarino with his corps, (15,000 men, and 7,500 horses,) had fled into the Austrian Territory of Chevlonica, in Gallicia, not being able to cross the Vistula at Zawechost, where they laid down their arms. It will be remembered that this is the army which retired from Warsaw, and thus has terminated the struggle. Great hopes are entertained of the clemency of the Emperor. Meantime great complaints are uttered in St. Petersburgh against the French for the sympathy expressed in favor of the Poles.

China.—The brig Ospray, from St. Helena, bound to Salem, has put into Charleston in distress. She reports that "the British East India Company's sloop of war Coote, arrived at St. Helena, 16th September, with despatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese—the servants attached to the Factories, had their heads taken off—the likeness of King George torn down, and tramped under foot—the trees in the factories torn up, &c.—all commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after the 10th Aug., and the British ships had all left Macoa."—*Balt. Amer.*

It appears by official documents that in Great Britain there are no fewer than 264,000 holders of stock in the Bank of England, whose dividends do not exceed £200 a year. One hundred and ninety-one thousand, one hundred and seventy newspapers leave London for the country every week.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Cyphering Slates.—At Delaware Water Gap, 20 miles above Easton, in Bucks county, (Pa.) where the rocks are piled up 1200 feet high, James M. Porter has a manufactory of Cyphering Slates operating by water power. They are smoothed, framed ready for sale, superior to imported ones, each in two minutes. Last year it made 4200 dozen slates; and will finish 5000 dozen the present year.—*Poulson.*

Beaver Canal.—Last week the Superintendent paid the third estimate of work on the improvement going on in our neighborhood. The amount of work done is estimated at $48,000; and we are assured by persons who have had an opportunity of judging correctly, that there has been more work done on the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania Canal, for the money expended, than on any other public improvement in the State. The whole line to Newcastle, with the exception of two or three sections, will be completed early in the spring. Thus far the work has been prosecuted with vigor, and constructed in a permanent and economical manner.—*Beaver Argus, Nov. 25.*

Ice is now said to be a remedy for the Cholera Morbus.

The news was communicated at the Exchange Hall, at Hamburgh, in the following handbill:—

"Long live the Physicians of Vienna!"

"The Plague of the Cholera has been stayed at Vienna. By using a spare diet and applying the remedy recommended, people will recover, unless their constitution should have been previously broken down already. Ice, *given in small doses has done wonders*. A spare diet is now the order of the day, at Vienna, where the grandees, accustomed to a dinner of thirty courses, are now satisfied with three, and eat no supper;—a miracle which nothing but the Cholera could have brought about."

MARRIED,

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr. Esq son of the President of the United States, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late Peter Yorke, Esq., of Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JACOB TRAUTMAN. Said Jacob is a German, lately from Baden, in Switzerland, and is a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he was on his way to the Western country, that he stopped a short time in Pittsburgh.

☞Printers in general, and especially those of Pittsburgh, by inserting this notice, will confer a favor on his distressed friends, who are with the subscriber, BENEDICK OTENY.

Somerset, Ohio. Nov. 22.

Information Wanted.—Joseph Brown, the subscriber, with his wife, and two daughters, has just arrived at this place, from Skitbrightby, Kirklington Parish, Cumberland Co. England, and wishes to learn the residence of his three sons, *William, Thomas*, and *Henry* Brown, who left England in April last; they were in New York, and also in Albany in June, and as he learns intended settling in Ohio or Pennsylvania, near Pitisburgh.

Any information on the subject, directed to the editor of the Cleaveland Herald, will be gratefully received by the subscriber.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Cleaveland, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1831.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1832.

THE *Winter's Wreath;* with twelve elegant Engravings on Steel.

Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not; with twelve Engravings.

Ackerman's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; with ten Engravings.

Just received, *The American Almanac, for 1832;* and *Repository of Useful Knowledge.*

For sale by HOGAN & CO.,

November 29.—2t No. 73 Wood str't.

Pittsburgh, November, 1831.

WATER RENTS.—All those persons who have not paid their Water rent for this current year, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 15th day of December next, it will be put in suit, according to the City Ordinance. ROBERT MOORE.

November 29, 1831.—3t*.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named JOHN HOWE, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Had on a cassinet coat and pantaloons.—All persons are cautioned not to harbor or employ him, and the law will be strictly enforced against all persons for so doing. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, upon returning him to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh.

JAMES SPEER.

November 29.—3t.

WANTED, to attend in a Drug Store, a young man who has some knowledge of the business, and who writes a fair hand, and is capable of keeping a set of books. To save trouble, none need apply unless they can give the most satisfactory reference as to industrious habits, and the most unexceptionable moral character. Address box No. 76, through the Post Office.

Nov. 29, 1831—3t.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

NEW WORKS.—1. Geographica Classica, or the application of Ancient Geography to the Classics. By Samuel Butler, D. D.

2. History of America. By T. F. Gordon: 2 vols., 12 mo.

3. A Preliminary Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy. By J. F. W. Herschell, Esq. A. M.

4. Working Man's Companion, Vol. II., containing many useful hints to Manufacturers and Agriculturists. JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Nov. 29, 1831.—4t. 51 Market street.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

Again and again Most Fortunate!!!

THE ever and All Fortunate Sylvester announces with pleasure that he has sold the FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR Prize, in a Whole Ticket: he has also sold the *Two Thousand Dollar Prize.*

NEXT SATURDAY the Union Canal Lottery, Class 24—ten drawn ballots—60 number lottery. Capitals, $30,000——$20,000——$10,000. Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Package of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters in this lottery, warranted to draw one half—less discount. A deduction made in every case where sold by the Package. S. J. SYLVESTER.

16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh.

☞Wanted, at very low rates of discount, New York City and State Bank Notes, as also Michigan. Nov. 29, 1831.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

NEW CHEMICAL WORK.—Chemical Manipulation, being Instructions to students in Chemistry, on the methods of performing experiments of demonstration or of research, with accuracy and success. By M. Farraday, F. R. S. M. R. I., &c. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Nov. 29, 1831.—2t. 51 Market street.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, A. D. 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Friday, the 30th December, 1831.

Joseph Murphy, administrator of *David Murphy*, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

Joseph Murphy, administrator of *Prudence Murphy*, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Nov. 29—w4t *Register.*

A CARD.—The subscriber has the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School for teaching the French and German languages, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained. The undersigned flatters himself that, from his perfect knowledge of those languages, he will be able to give general satisfaction.

The undersigned has likewise the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen that he will teach RIDING scientifically; and, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, he will erect a riding house for that purpose. Reference to be made to Messrs. William M'Knight, Charles L. Volz, and Charles Von Bonnhorst. Terms to be made known by those gentlemen, and by the subscriber himself. CHARLES UNRUH.

November 22, 1831.—3t*

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞*Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for rent, on Coal Hill, (one mile south of the Monongahela bridge,)

No. 1: A lot of 9 acres, with sundry buildings, and the land cleared.

No. 2: A House and Lot of 12 acres; the land nearly all cleared, and good for either garden or grazing.

No. 3: A Cabin and Lot of 8 acres, with the privilege of working a coal bank, provided the tenant will give one cent per bushel for the coal in the bank.

Also, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh, one brick and two frame Dwellings.

Also, on Scotch Hill, in the new paved square of Second street, two Houses and Lots, near the corner of Second and Ross streets.

For terms inquire at my Hardware Store, No. 61, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1831.—w6t

FORD'S PLAYS: 2 Vols.

THE Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an Introduction, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory: containing, the Lover's Melancholy; the Broken Heart; Perkin Warbeck; the Lady's Trial; the Sun's Darling; the Witch of Edmonton; Love's Sacrifice; the Fancies, Chaste and Noble: being Nos. 4 and 5 of Harper's Dramatic Series. This day received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Nov. 22.—4t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on the 14th inst. WILLIAM LEVER, an indented apprentice to the wire drawing business, 18 years of age, about 5 feet three or four inches in height; has red hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and is of quiet demeanor. Had on when he absconded, a velvet roundabout, dark cassinet pantaloons, check shirt, and black fur hat. He took with him a blue cloth coatee, with covered buttons, a frock coat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said apprentice, and bring him back to us. All persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

EICHBAUM & CO.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22 1831.—3t.

WANTED,

At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,

NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 22, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, for the County of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the the 26th of December, A. D. 1831.

John M'Faden, Executor of *George Evans*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, (a separate account.)

Sarah Evans, Executrix of *George Evans*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, (a separate account.)

David King, Acting Executor of *Joseph M'Clurg, Sen.*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

John Sample and *William Diehl*, Executors of *Samuel M'Cord*, late of Ross township, dec'd.

Elisha Pearce and *John Allen*, Administrators of *David Allen*, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd.

John Allen, Administrator of the estate of *Joseph W. Allen*, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, (a supplementary account.)

John F. Wrenshall, Guardian of *John Duncan*, a minor child of John D. Duncan, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

E. W. Smallman, Guardian of *James M'Fall*, a minor, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

November 22, 1831.—4t. *Register.*

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR

STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church,)

PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,	Claret,
Madeira and Port,	Sherry,
Lisbon,	Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry,	Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins	Currants
Bunch do	Figs, Prunes
Bloom do	Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate	Mustard
Spices of all kinds	Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—w3mo.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach

PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—wImo&mtf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Forty feet of ground, situated on Smithfield above Sixth street, extending back 90 feet; on which are erected a good two story Brick Dwelling House, and a two story Frame Dwelling.

ALSO, Twenty feet of ground on Smithfield below Sixth street, extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a Frame Dwelling House, at present occupied by Edward Patchell, Jr.

I will sell the above cheap, as I wish to improve other property that I have in the city.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22.—w6t.

TO LET,—A Lot of Ground on Grant's Hill, containing about nine acres; on which are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c. with a good orchard; at present occupied by Daniel Mowry. If desirable, a lease will be given for several years to a good tenant.

JOHN D. DAVIS, No. 88, Water street,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22.—w6t.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1832.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have just received the following Splendid British Annuals:—

1. *Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not*—A Christmas, New Year's, and Birth Day Present: embellished with twelve finished Engravings.
2. *The Winter's Wreath*; with twelve elegant Engravings.
3. *Ackerman's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not*; with ten Engravings. Nov. 18, 1831.—4t.

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Finley Chess*, late of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers: and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated.

JOHN ROSS, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM CHESS, }

November 15, 1831.—4t*

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognine and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Bread Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York. Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctualty. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 3D DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 22

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24 for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
November 22, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Quarters,	$2 50
Halves,	5 00	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Nov. 22, 1831.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.